

## FACIAL EXPRESSION.

According to Natural Principles.

HOW TO SIMULATE EVERY EMOTION.

Delsarte's System Classified and Written Out for the First Time.

The art of facial expression, according to the system of Delsarte, has now for the first time been put into print by M. A. Giraudet, of the Paris Figaro, and M. Gaston le Doux, who supplies the illustrations.

Alone of all the elements entering into expression in oratory, says M. Giraudet, that of facial expression has never been the subject of a written study. The voice and its inflections; breathing, pronunciation and accentuation, have been carefully analyzed and made the subject of excellent monographs.

This art of expression, according to M. Giraudet, is most of all subject to laws and fixed rules, because it is nearest to nature, and the laws and rules are furnished by nature. One writer (Engel) has said: "The talent of acquiring the power of adroit imitation by a mechanical process founded on invariable rules, of which the existence is generally contested, is the true and only method of studying the art of the comedian."

Elsewhere Engel says: "One may presume with reason that a collection of different physiognomies and the modifications of their features, made and classed, is a possible thing, and that it would result in a new art. Why should not a collection of expressive gestures be as possible and as useful as a collection of designs, of shells, of plants, and of insects? And if this method should one day be the subject of a serious study, why should not one succeed in finding the technical words and the proper terms for this science, as they have succeeded in doing in natural history?" Delsarte undertook the methodical and scientific study of the art of expression. He studied gesture from the point of view of physiological movement. He analyzed its rhythm, its form, its nature. He inquired into the combination of different agents of expression, their succession and their connection, according to the laws of equilibrium, of grace, and according to the true reason of their predominance.

Giraudet, as one of the most earnest students of Delsarte, has undertaken in this book to give practical form to the elements of the theory which the master taught. He has described, classified and illustrated by means of the simplest but most expressive drawings all the more important forms of facial expression.

These illustrations show by the variations of plain, heavy lines how the movement of any part of the face may be made to express every emotion. The rest of the body is similarly treated by means of tables, showing how it should act in unison with the facial expression. M. Giraudet's instruction is based on the teachings of Darwin and other scientists.

If all that he says is true, one should be able by studying this book to assume the expression of any emotion in an absolutely natural manner. The book should have an intense interest for actors and speakers, and in only a little less degree for everybody else.

There is a very clear explanation of the attractive, philosophical system on which Delsarte based his teaching. But it would be of little value unless printed here in full, and that is not possible.

One of the first divisions of M. Giraudet's work deals with the expression of the eye. The illustrations of this part of the work are reproduced here.

The elementary expressions of the eye are produced by the movements of the eyebrows and of the eyelashes. By the energetic raising of the upper eyelid the eye is wide-opened, or in what is called an eccentric state. By lowering the upper eyelid it becomes half-closed, or concentric. When the eyelids are in the natural position, the eye is called normal. These are the three states produced by the eyelids.

The raised eyebrow is eccentric. The lowered or frowning eyebrow is concentric. The natural eye is normal.

Below the accompanying picture is a synoptic table showing the expressions of the eye.

By means of this table you will be able to understand to a certain extent the development of the expression in the illustrations. They are very fully explained in the book.

Start from left to right and consider a few of them. The first face has the eyebrows raised, the eyelids half-closed, and expresses scorn. Face No. 3 has frowning eyelids and half-closed eyelids, expressing perplexity of mind.

Follow the same order and missing a few we find that No. 6 has a frowning eyebrow and a normal eye, expressing moroseness, or bad humor. There is a very little difference of outline between this and No. 5, but in the latter case a raised eyebrow and wide open eyelids indicate obstinacy and violence.

In No. 10 the eyebrow raised, the eye half-closed and the under lid raised indicate contempt with disdain. In No. 12, with eyebrow frowning, the eye half-closed and the lower lid raised, see the complex expression of severe intellectual research.

Figure No. 13 is very curious, because it shows how to assume an air of factitious indifference. The eyebrows are raised, the eyes normal, the lower eyelids raised.

No. 14, with the eyebrow normal, the eye normal and the lower eyelid raised, shows the expression of fear. No. 15, with eyebrows frowning, eyes wide open and lower eyelids raised, is concentrated fury. The system explains every expressive attitude of the head or body. Thus extreme abandon is indicated by the head thrown backward toward the object or person in the mind of the actor, the neck bent aside.

The expression of the eye, face and so forth is varied in this case according to the principles explained elsewhere, but not repeated in the figures relating to the head.

It is astonishing to find how much expression may be put into the shoulders. These members, at the normal height and turned forward, as with the facial expression of reflection. Lowered and falling backward, they indicate stupidity.

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## FLEA BITE THAT KILLS.

Curious Italian Insect Appears in New York.

THERE IS POISON IN ITS STING.

One Man Encountered the Pest While Riding in a Street Car.

The case reported recently of the man who was killed by the bite of an Italian flea has attracted the attention of the Board of Health and of physicians throughout the city. The fact that the flea was encountered in a street car, where the victim was crowded in closely among a number of wretched Italians, has made more than one person timid of bridge crosses and "L" car jams.

A Sunday Journal reporter had considerable difficulty in finding any scientific knowledge of this remarkable flea's nature and whereabouts. At a number of stores where animals and insects are sold, the idea that such a flea existed was laughed at.

R. S. Roder, of No. 408 Pearl street, a dealer in animals and insects of all kinds, was able to give the desired information and, although he had no Italian fleas in stock, he said he could fill an order for them in short time. The Italian flea causes about one hundred deaths every year in Italy alone and about the same number in both France and Germany. This alarming mortality is larger than that for any other insect in Europe and almost as large as the mortality due to any one species of wild animal in any of these countries.

This deadly flea is comparatively common in Germany, France and Italy. It is known in these countries as the "blind flea" or "gray flea." It makes its home in much the same fashion as an ordinary flea, in dirty clothing or hangings.

This able-bodied insect is described in scientific books as a winged ootopod. It is about the size of an American horsefly. It has been known, however, to grow under favorable conditions, to somewhat larger proportions. To a sensitive person the idea of having a swarm of such powerful, buzzing things about is not altogether inviting. It goes about its business much more noisily than its American counterpart. In fact it sings when at its work in much the same way as a Jersey mosquito.

It is believed by scientific authorities that the bite or sting of an "Italian flea" is not of itself dangerously poisonous. The skin is of course poisoned more or less by the bite of this interesting insect, but this in most cases is likely to result only in an irritation of the skin, similar to that caused by the bite of an ordinary form of vermin. It differs, however, in being more poisonous than that of our more familiar pests.

Its sting is therefore accompanied usually by a swelling and a sharp itching sensation. This is annoying enough in its way, but not necessarily dangerous to human life.

The fact is that the "Italian flea" commits homicide inadvertently. The flea is equipped with a sharp bill not unlike that of the mosquito. It attacks everything edible. In its native land it feeds largely upon the flesh of dead animals and refuse of all kinds. In this way it contracts dangerous disease germs, and the peculiar formation of its bill enables it to carry this poison. When it plunges its bill into one of its human victims it delivers quite deep enough in most cases to reach the inner tissue of the cuticle. It may readily be understood, however, that persons of all sorts may be carried and planted in living human flesh.

The flea becomes in this way, wherever it abounds, a dangerous menace to life. The peasantry in Southern France and Italy live in constant peril of this little visitor, whose sting is like an adder. The deaths from this source are caused usually by aggravated blood poisoning. Mild cases of blood poisoning are exceedingly common.

It is probable that there are many of these fleas in New York City at the present time. It is a comparatively easy matter for the most wretched types of immigrants to bring this dangerous insect across the water concealed in their luggage or even upon their person. There is probably no other city in the world in which vermin is so readily transferred from one extreme of society to another. The crowded "L" trains and bridge cars, and the sidewalks with their cosmopolitan throng, enable this dangerous insect to travel from the east to the west side with ease.

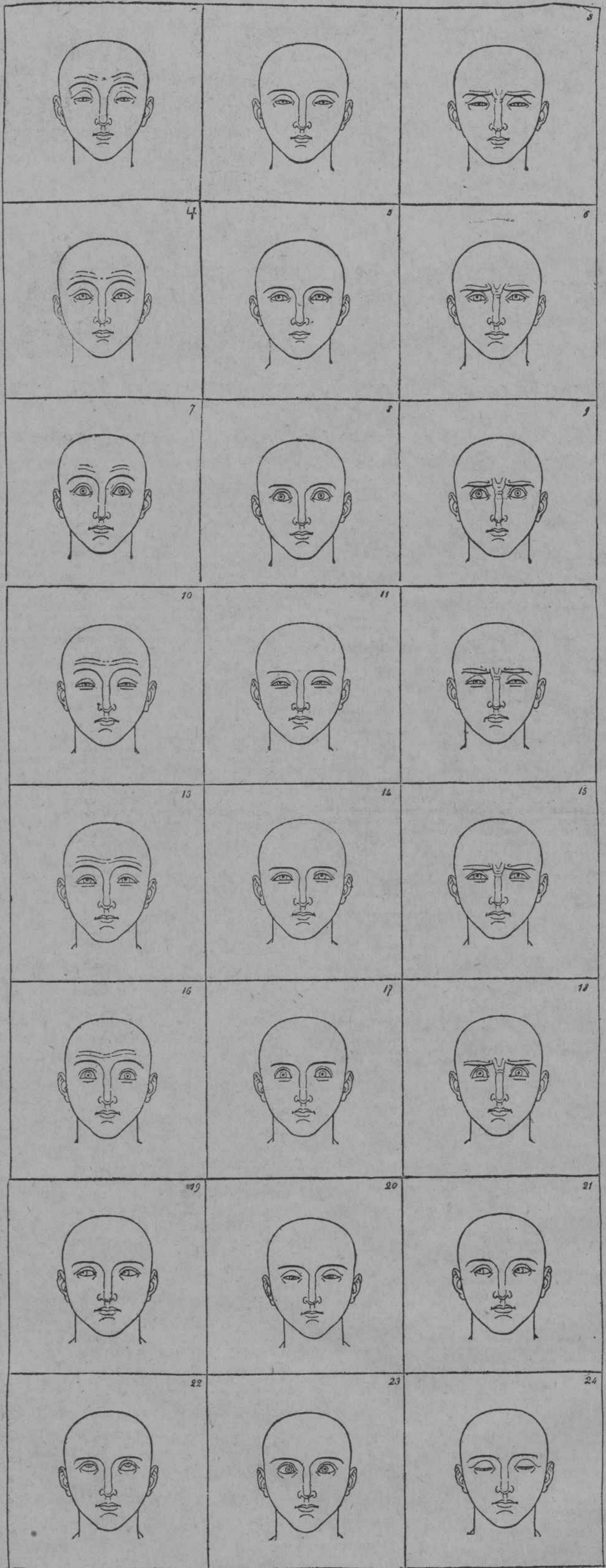
## THEY WERE FROM BOSTON.

Here's a Janitor Who Can Tell Where You Come from by the Flat You Select.

"Want the top flat, do you? Well, you either come from California or Boston," said the janitor of an uptown flathouse to a young couple who were looking for a home. They did not resent his seeming impertinence, for as a matter of fact they did come from Boston.

"When they want the top flat," continued the janitor, "they are not New Yorkers. A New York man or woman will not walk up even one flight of stairs. They like the ground flat. People from the country take the intermediate floors. They don't know anything about flats, anyhow, and we'd rather have them than any other kind. Californians always want the top flat because they say they can't breathe in the others. They must have plenty of light and air. The Boston people say they prefer the top flat because it is hygienic, whatever that is. Oh, yes, I can generally tell all about people from the kind of flat they want." After which burst of confidence the janitor wandered off to the shaft to inform all the lodgers in a loud voice that their supply of coal was down to the last hod.

## How to Express Any Emotion with Your Eyes, Whether You Feel the Emotion or Not.



THE EYE	Eyelids half closed.	{ Eyebrow frowning expresses.....	{ Disturbance of mind.
		{ Eyebrow normal expresses.....	{ Somnolence.
		{ Eyebrow raised expresses.....	{ Depression.
	Eyelids normal.	{ Eyebrow frowning expresses.....	{ Scorn.
		{ Eyebrow normal expresses.....	{ Moroseness.
		{ Eyebrow raised expresses.....	{ Bad temper.
	Eyelids very wide open.	{ Eyebrow frowning expresses.....	{ Negative state.
		{ Eyebrow normal expresses.....	{ Indifference.
		{ Eyebrow raised expresses.....	{ Firmness.
		{ Violence.	
		{ Stupor.	
		{ Admiration.	

## ANGLICAN MONKS HERE.

Brothers of Nazareth with a Strange Creed.

"WEDDED TO THE CHURCH."

An Episcopal Order Whose Members Lead Lives of Ascetic Devotion.

The Brothers of Nazareth, who pride themselves upon being the extreme Anglican, or High Church Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, are now attracting much attention upon the upper West Side by their long brown habits and thick leather girdles, to which are attached the cross of their order.

The life of these brothers, who, as they express it, are "wedded to the Church," is one of privation and devotion to the work of the Lord. The brothers are located in two small houses at Nos. 221 and 223 West Sixty-ninth street, their home at Priory Farm, Yonkers, having been destroyed by fire last Summer. Here they conduct a home for convalescents and the sick, which is entirely free to those who are unable to contribute to the support of the institution. The daily labors of the brothers are under the charge of Brother Gilbert, the founder of the order.

Promptly at 5:30 a. m. the brothers arise, and after making their simple toilet repair to the beautiful little chapel in their house, which has been fitted up for them by the Rev. J. J. Rowan Strong, M. A., B. C. L., LL. B., who is the chaplain of the order, and resides with the brothers. At 6 o'clock they commence the keeping of the seven canonical hours by saying Laudes and Prime. At 7 o'clock they all go over to the Little Chapel of the Transfiguration, just a block away from their home, where mass is celebrated by Father Spang. Upon returning to the home breakfast is served to the patients, the brothers waiting upon them. Then the brothers have their own breakfast. At 9 o'clock they repair to the chapel, where Twelve is said, after which they look after the welfare of the patients.

At noon Sext is said in the chapel, immediately after which the patients' dinner is served, the brothers, as before, taking their own meal after the others have been cared for. After dinner the brothers preserve three hours of silence, with, of course, the exception of Brother Gilbert, who talks to the many people whose urgent calls for help come to the institution. The good Brothers of Nazareth request that no one will interrupt them in their meditation during these daily hours of silence. The hours of silence are followed by the saying of None. From then until 5 o'clock the brothers visit the sick and attend to their spiritual needs. At 5 o'clock the patients have their dinner. Then comes the Vesper service. At 8:30 family prayers are said, and all the inmates attend unless their physical condition prevents. The evening prayer, as laid down in the book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is said. Nine o'clock is the hour for the saying of Compline, which ends the spiritual exercises of the day. At 10 o'clock, according to the rules of the order, all the brothers retire.

The order of the Brothers of Nazareth was established on May 3, 1887, by Brother Gilbert, who was known in private life as Gilbert Tompkins, and was an ardent adherent of Father Huntington, at that time rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, on Avenue C, near Fourth street. Here it was that he was "professed" by Bishop cellardy and obedience.

In addition to the home the order has St. Andrew's Cottage, at Farmingdale, L. I.; three cottages in Ulster County, which are used during the Summer months as boarding places for clerks of limited means, and the Priory Farm, at Verbank, Dutchess County, where they conduct St. Paul's training school, and where it is planned to have a religious house and chapel, as well as a detached hospital, in place of the one that was destroyed last Summer. The plans for this structure are being prepared by Martin & Hall, architects, of Providence, R. I.

While the Brothers of Nazareth call themselves an Anglican order, they claim that their practices are strictly in accord with the ancient tenets of the Episcopal faith, and that everything they do is authorized by the fourth of the General Councils, which was held at Calcedon in the year 451.

In an interview with a Sunday Journal reporter the Rev. Father Spang said: "There is a very common mistake that the Brothers of Nazareth are opposed to 'marriage or the giving in marriage.' Of course, we all know that our blessed Lord, when on earth, said that it was no good for man to live alone. We surely believe this, and we are free to acknowledge that it is only right and proper that the best, probably, in accordance with the laws of nature, that ninety-seven out of one hundred should take unto themselves a physical wife, and we just as surely contend and believe that it is well that the other three should be 'wedded to the Church.' We honor all men who have united themselves in the bonds of matrimony with proper consent; we also maintain our right to wed with the Church."

The order of the Brothers of Nazareth is divided into postulants, visitors, novices and professed. A man who wishes to join it has to be first a visitor for six weeks, with no regular form of habit to wear and no rules to obey. He then becomes a postulant for one year, during which he wears a plain black cassock and a black leather belt; next he is novice for three years and wears the brown habit of the order with an unknotted girdle, and after his profession he don the full habit, including the girdle with three knots and bearing the crucifix, which, according to the rules of the order, must be blessed with great ceremony at the time of his profession.

In January last Brother James was confessed at the chapel of the Transfiguration by Father Spang, with what was undoubtedly the most elaborate and imposing ceremonies conducted in an Episcopal church since the days of King Edward the Sixth of England. These ceremonies, it is contended by those who took part in them, were not of Roman origin, but a part of the "heretic" heritage of the Anglican Church.

The Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., the rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, is the president of this order, the vice-president being the Rev. D. L. O'Connell, of Philadelphia; the secretary, Brother Louis, of Priory Farm; the treasurer, Richard Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken; and the directors are Donald McLean, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, Vernon M. Davis and Benjamin Lillard.

## A GASOLINE BICYCLE.

Queer Machine Driven Without Using the Legs.

YOU SIMPLY SIT STILL AND RIDE.

Just Arrived from Europe and Said to Be Capable of Fifty Miles an Hour.

A man riding a motor-bicycle has been seen frequently downtown and has excited a great deal of curiosity. The motor bicycle is new to New Yorkers, although it has been used to some extent in Europe. This machine has no cranks and no chain, and is propelled by a cylinder full of gasoline, which is the source of energy in many of the more successful horseless carriages. The rider controls his queer-looking bicycle easily, and more than once has been observed to bring it to a dead stop right under some big, heavily loaded truck. As he rides he has no work to do at all; all that is necessary is simply to sit still; the machine does the rest.

The rider wears a foreign uniform, and a Journal reporter learned that he is a member of a German cycling club whose uniform he wears, and that he is known to his New York friends as the "professor." He is the promoter in this country of the new machine, which is of Bavarian manufacture, costing to build, in that country, about \$400. It is thought it can be built here for considerably less.

This motor-bicycle is a speedy traveler. While it is a mechanical and commercial success, it is by no means incapable of improvement. The first aim of the makers will be to lessen the weight. Lightness and strength are the twin marvels of the Yankee bicycle, and with these the ponderous machine of Teutonic inventive genius can hardly come into actual competition. In fact, the question of weight is the great obstacle to the success of all motor vehicles of any description and the one that prohibits their universal adoption in every-day life.

The motor-cycle, as manufactured in Bavaria, weighs 120 pounds. It is somewhat longer than the ordinary bicycle, while the wheels are about the same diameter. The frame is not of the "diamond" pattern, being even more open than the frame of a woman's bicycle. The saddle is set so low that if the machine should lurch, the rider can readily stand flat-footed upon one foot. The foot rests, because of the lowness of the saddle, are well forward.

The motive power is derived from the ignition and explosion of gasoline. The success of this motive power as applied to the trade is attested by many motor-cycles, exact counterparts of this one, that are in use in the cities of Germany, France and Switzerland. The cost of the gasoline is trivial.

The guide post of the machine is considerably inclined backward and downward, and the two-gallon gasoline cylinder is supported by four tubular frames, which are connected at an angle at a point near the ground with other tubes which continue on a level to the axle of the rear wheel. The cylinder has a safety valve to operate in the event of the fluid becoming overheated. On top of the cylinder or tank is a gauge consisting of a wire, with a cork in the end, held down in the fluid by a screw cap, the removal of which lets the wire up and indicates the depth of gasoline in the tank. Another screw cap covers the feed inlet.

A chimney in the form of a drum in front of the steering post allows the hot air to escape from the vapor lamps when the explosions are caused. These explosions, recurring in a little tank encased with asbestos, alternately force backward and forward two piston-rods acting directly on the rear wheel. Several rubber bands on either side, the tension of which can be quickly regulated by a crank screw operated by the left hand while the motor-cycle is running, assist and facilitate the piston rods in getting over the "dead centre."

The lower tubes of the framework serve as conduits from a semi-circular tank over the rear wheel, which is filled with cold water. This water is kept in constant circulation about the gasoline, thus preventing the over-heating of the volatile and inflammable fluid. The upper tubes of the framework, called stays, are filled with lubricating oil, and the machine is oiled automatically in every part requiring it. There are two air-valves that operate alternately after each explosion.

The control of the speed and motion is literally under the rider's thumb—his right-hand thumb. Control is centred in a little conical spool under the right handle-bar. By this spool the speed is regulated. The stop is a check or thumb piece that drops behind a little hook. When applied this releases all the power instantaneously. If needed, there is also an ordinary bicycle brake.

The machine in motion is practically noiseless. It is equipped with the ordinary bicycle bell and lamp, and a tool kit hangs from the back of the saddle. In Europe the motor-cycles are rigged and ridden tandem. The bearings of the piston rod and every part that turns are all ball bearings. The front wheel is so nicely fitted and ball-faced that with one spin of the hand it has revolved eight and one-half minutes. The fact that it is heavier than the wheel of the ordinary bicycle accounts for some of the revolving. As a reinforcement the rear wheel spokes are covered with a solid covering of paper mache. The tires are very strong and heavy. The inner soft tube is nearly as thick as the outer tire of an ordinary bicycle, and the motor-cycle's outer tube is about three-quarters of an inch thick and is practically puncture-proof.

The maximum speed of the motor-cycle in track work is claimed to be fifty miles an hour and on a good road forty miles. At a twenty-five mile race the "professor" says he can, with chain and brake, stop within the machine's length.